THE VETO POWER.

It is a remarkable circumstance in the present campaign that there never was a candidate brought | man! forward for the Presidency by the Whig party, against whom there was a more bitter hostility the Democracy in this city last week. The hon-Secretary came into the arena, he could not, wilthe way) than he could find very much to say in these words: favor of the candidate of his own party. The blame on the one hand and the praise on the other was so moderate, that, with the exception of one or PRECLUDED IN MY JUDGMENT BY REPEATED RECOGNITIONS. two passages, it would not have been very apparent from the speech of the worthy Secretary which candidate he was opposing and which supporting.

If we look to the columns of the official and party organ in this city, which takes the lead in be calculated to answer the purposes of reviving the public opposition to Gen. TAYLOR, we find that the chief, credit," &c. indeed almost the only charges, which it makes against the noble candidate of the Whigs is, 1st, under the constitution, signed the bank bill of the that he does not in every letter he writes reiterate following year. It is, therefore, with the full sanchis political creed; and, 2dly, that he denies the right of the President to interpose the power of the interposed "where questions of constitutional powveto, at his mere whim and pleasure, to nullify the er have been settled by the various departments of will of the people as expressed through their rep- the Government and acquiesced in by the people.' resentatives in Congress assembled. In taking this true constitutional ground, and claiming for the veto only that conservative purpose designed for it sidents" whose Administrations he has promised by the constitution, Gen. Taylor indirectly, but to make the guides of his own. His views may be stood at the base of the towering snow-topped summits fa unavoidably condemns the lavish, arrogant, and denounced by the orators and presses of the modern most mischievous resort to the veto which have Democracy, as being contrary to the principles of the distinguished the Jacksonian line of Presidents; and herein lies his great offence with the Admin- of our Government, rather than these new metes istration party. As to the ground itself which Gen. and bounds of power invented to establish certain Taylor has taken in regard to the veto, it will be political aspirants in possessions which they have an all-sufficient consolation and support to him, that he occupies the ground on which WASHINGTON stood. To establish this point we refer the reader to the subjoined article from the Richmond Times

General Taylor sustained by Washington.

VROM THE BICHMOND TIMES.

The political opponents of General TAYLOR are every day deriding him as a man confessedly ignorant of the principles on which our republican institutions are grounded-taking their assumption of such confession from one of his modest acknowledgments, as honorable to him as the advantage taken of it is discreditable to his adversaries, that having been long accustomed to the camp, and unused to the discussion of party questions, and being then immersed in the multifarious duties of his command, he was ill-prepared to make any detailed exposition of his political opinions. But all candid and fairly disposed minds must have been strongly impressed by the fact that, in the various statements by General Taylor of what he has aptly termed the "great cardinal principles" which would regulate his political life, he exhibits a remarkable reverence for the teachings of the earlier and wiser statesmen of the republic, and announces sentiments which are evidently derived from a deep and profitable study of their examples.

With respect to no subject of public interest this resemblance more conspicuous than that of the functions of the Federal Executive. And upon the question of the Veto, especially, the highest and most venerated authority may be adduced for the opinions expressed by Gen. Taylor.

It is, of late, the doctrine of the so-called Demo cratic party that the President is peculiarly the regress is the element of the Government which is discriminate use of the negative is therefore always views of legality or expediency. It is contended, in short, that the constitution requires the President to reject every bill which he does not, in all respects, "approve.'

The opinions of General Taylor on this subject have, on the other hand, been briefly and perspicuously stated in the following admirable passage of his first letter to Captain Allison :

posed where questions of constitutional power have been set- ed to the victor. tled by the various departments of Government, and acquiesced At least, it can no longer be said that no Ameriin by the people.

WASHINGTON may be cited in direct support of such er be an apology for putting American youth under a limitation as Gen. Taylor proposes of the use of the President's negative. The great founder of the republic, the man who guided its infant fortunes British policy to put forth their doctrines. We do through the perils of revolutionary war, who presided over the deliberations in which our glorious can do justice to himself without considering this constitution was constructed, and whose unequalled argument; nor how a general scholar can plume wisdom gave the new system its first direction. adopted no such theories of representative liberty as those which are flippantly advanced by pigmy politicians of the year 1848. In a letter from Gen. Washington to Edmund Pendleton, dated September 23, 1793, the following remarkable passage

"You do me no more than justice when you suppose that, from motives of respect to the Legislature, (and, I might add, of the same facts and doctrines in Mr. Colton's from my interpretation of the constitution,) I have MY Sto. "Rights of Labor," a pamphlet published a year or NATURE TO MANY BILLS WITH WHICH MY JUDGMENT IS AT two ago. This latter work is admirably adapted to TABLENCE. In saying this, however, I allude to no particu-the masses of the people; while that now publish-tar act. From the nature of the constitution, I must approve ed under the title of "Public Economy for the Uniall the parts of a bill, or reject it in toto. To do the latter ted States," addresses itself more especially to those can only be justified upon the clear and obvious ground of propriety; and I never had such confidence in my own facul- ciety renders it more important that they should be ty of judging as to be over-tenecious of the opinions I may have familiar with the entire range of this subject. imbibed in doubtful cases."- Writings of Washington, vol. 40, p. 371.

George Washington's interpretation of the constitution, therefore, did not prevent him from giving his signature to many bills with which his judgment was at variance; but the followers and apologists of James K. Polk, forsooth, maintain that the President who signs a bill which he does not appreciate the purchase for 1 d., and which are duty free. gists of James K. Polk, forsooth, maintain that the prove is guilty of the high crime of PERJURY! Let an indignant public sentiment decide the question between these modern saints in politics, and the glorious man whom their pharasaical morality would

mised to disregard his official oath in declaring that the power of the Executive to interpose the veto hould be limited to " cases of clear violation of the constitution or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress," then must George Washington be forever regarded as a corrupt and dishonored

THOMAS JEFFERSON, likewise, must be discarded from the honorable remembrance of his countrymen; for he gave it as his opinion that " it is chiefwaged, yet against whom his enemies have been ly for cases where they (the Legislature) are clearable to say so little, as against General TAYLOR. ly misled by error, ambition, or interest, that the teered from the Fourth Artillery to accompany us, and a As an illustration of this fact, we might refer to the constitution has placed a check in the negative of speech of Mr. Secretary Buchanan, delivered to the President," and that, even in a question of constanted upon our expedition to the Snow Mountain of Volu stitutionality, "unless the President, on a view of ca. In about two hours we reached the hacienda of Guadaevery thing which is urged for and against a bill, is lupe, passing the little hill of Tlacotepec on our left. Proorable Secretary was brought forward by his party Tolerably CLEAR that it is unauthorized by the curing guides here we continued on, and, with our wato throw the weight of his influence against the constitution, if the pro and the con hang so even as gons, entered some three miles into the pine forest that entide which is setting with such force in favor of to balance his judgment, a JUST RESPECT FOR THE circles the mountain, and there bivouncked for the night Gen. TAYLOR in Pennsylvania; yet, when the WISDOM OF THE LEGISLATURE WOULD NATURALLY Some two or three tents, brought in the wagons, were pitched

Secretary came into the arena, he could not, willing doubtless as he was, find any thing very objecting doubtless as he was, find any thing very objection of the constitution," must be held in no esteem; for sprung up all around as if by magic, and soon every one was tionable to say against the General-any more (by in his special message of January 30, 1815, he used

> "Waiving the question of the constitutional authority of the Legislature to establish an incorporated bank, as BEING under varied circumstances, of the validity of such an institution, in acts of the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, and JULI-CIAL branches of the Government, accompanied by indications, in various modes, of a concurrence of the general WILL OF THE NATION, the proposed bank does not appear to

And Mr. Madison, with these views of his duty tion of his authority and example, that Gen. Taylor says the objections of the President ought not to be

In every sentiment which Gen. Taylor has uttered on this subject he is thus sustained by Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, those "earlier Preconstitution; but a discerning people will respect the ancient landmarks set down by the original planners undeservedly attained, and which it is their highest object to secure.

A NEW WORK ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Public Economy for the United States. By CAL-VIN COLTON. Octavo, pp. 536. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.'

This work cannot fail to attract attention, as is always the result of any great effort of the human mind. It is decidedly an effort, and an effort well sustained. It flags not; but rises in spirit and power, from the opening of the first chapter to the end of the last. Nothing but the hard study of many years could have gone so profoundly into the depths of this great theme; nothing but untiring research and nice discrimination could have brought together so many pertinent facts; and nothing but consummate skill in collocation could have arranged them for the effect they can hardly fail to produce with all candid minds. It is, indeed, a work of rare merit and of singular consistency and power. On every page the hand of a master is stamped.

And the theme was worthy of the effort. great error stalks over the earth, over nations and peoples, with giant strides, subverting truth and longing eyes to the west, if possible to see the bright waters of the mankind, it is a high and of the Pacific; but this was denied me—the air was too strong provocation to virtue and intellect to rise vet higher and march yet stronger to arrest such a career of wrong, and to set the world right again. It is scarcely less than a century that the pretensions of Free Trade have had the service of the most eminent talents, since which time they have occupied the field almost alone. They have had the influence to raise a train of followers; and, unnatural and mortifying as it may seem, they have succeeded in this even on American soil. Numerous Ame- gaping mouth of the crater below. After some danger and presentative and protector of the people; that Coninto these ranks, and some of them are recommendleast popular and most to be dreaded; that the in-discriminate use of the negative is therefore always conservative; and that the President is to be justified for its exercise whenever a bill passed by the two Houses may be variant, in any degree, from his with them as they deserved. They seem to have been looked upon with a sort of dread. The very boldness of their pretensions has passed for proof of sound doctrine, and the common mind has succumbed, without scrutiny, with servility. But such a career of error could not be always tolerated, more especially as it was error of momentous consequence. It was natural and unavoidable that some mind or minds fitted for the task should be stirred up to meet the exigency. It is evident enough, "The power given by the constitution to the Executive to from the reading of Mr. Colton's work, that his interpose his veto is a high conservative power; but, in my mind has been long and profoundly stirred at the opinion, should never be exercised except in cases of clear spectacle; that he has viewed it in all its aspects violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of and bearings; and it will, doubtless, be conceded consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for in all quarters that he has grasped the theme with a many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Ex- strong hand; so strong hat these errorists, so long ecutive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon erect and bold, will chance to reel and totter under the legislative department of the Government, and for this the onset, unless some aid of surpassing talent shall cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing speedily come to their relief. For the present, apa great change from its true theory. The personal opinions parently, Mr. Colton has cleared the field; and it of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive is not too much to say that he occupies a strong chair ought not to control the action of Congress upon ques- position there. There must necessarily be a collitions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be inter- sion and a rescue, or the argument must be resign-

can writer has ever come to this task for the vindi-The high and venerable authority of George cation of an American system. There can no longnot see how an American statesman or politician himself on his acquisitions so long as he is unacquainted with this work. There are thousands and tens of thousands of reading and thinking men in continued, and now, even at the close of the autumn, vessels the United States whose interest in this great question of the age is vital, and who, it can hardly be doubted, will fail to be attracted by the claims of this work. This question, indeed, is vital to all, to every American citizen; and they who cannot afford this most elaborate production, will find enough who have time to read, and whose position in so-

> THE VINTAGE NEAR PARIS.-The produce of grapes is so abundant near Pans that the persants fear to bring any inferior quality inside the walls, lest they should not sell for six centimes the two pound weight, the amount of entrance duty to which they are subject. The consequence is that a regular fair of grapes is established outside the walls The consequence

According to Hailer, women bear hunger longer than men; according to Plutarch, they can resist the effects of wine better; according to Unger, they grow older, and are never bald; according to Pliny, they are seldom attacked by lions, forbid the American people to revere as the greatest and best of mankind. If Zachary Taylor has proVOLCAN DE TOLUCA.

The following account of an expedition to the Snow Mountain, in Mexico, prepared by an officer of the Fourth Artillery who made one of the party, was originally published in "The Outpost Guard," a small American paper printed at Toluca :

Having breakfasted, and the day being fair, not a cloud of scuring the horizon, our pans, kettles, meats, and eatables of all kinds were stowed away in our wagons, together with the knapracks and blankets of some fifty men, who had volunabout eight o'clock on the morning of the 13th of March we houses of pine-tree boughs were built, and in a short time the employed in cooking, making bowers, bringing water from small stream near by, or hunting dry wood for the fires. Al

was bustle, life, and hilarity.

The sun soon set, and the wind now commenced blowing bringing up huge masses of clouds, that, as the night set in rainy and starless, seemed to fill every one with desponding and anxiety for the weather on the morrow. The cold was severe, and we continued sitting around our fires, making merry with chocolate and hot punches until a late hour, when, one by one, the party stole off, to sleep as comfortably mit him.

The next morning before sunrise every one had prepared his own breekfast. I myself then thought that nothing could have tasted sweeter than did a cup of chocolate of my own Breakfast over, our horses were saddled, and, the guides leading, we were soon on ou winding-way, pursuing a narrow path through the forest, which seem

As we had feared, the morning was cloudy, and the mist so dense that we could scarcely see the guides before us. The trees became smaller and more stunted as we proceeded, and finally disappeared altogether. We then emerged into a sor of wild ascending prairie, covered with a long rank growth of grass, which had the appearance, from Toluca, of banks of sand. Continuing on over this prairie for some three miles we arrived at the foot of a steep hill. On reaching the top of this we found that we were now only separated from th highest peaks by a deep intervening valley. Passing through this and up a slight elevation on the other side, we at length above us.

Our party now scattered : some, leaving their horses here commenced the ascent of the hill, at whose base we the stood, while others continued on towards the peaks beyond the lakes. My herse being completely exhausted I left him and commenced the first ascent at hand. After climbing a short listance I stopped and gazed with wonder upon the scene be fore me. My further ascent was to be over a perfect mass o piled up rocks, black, rent into prismatic blocks, and through whose crevices the eye would occasionally penetrate into many a dark recess.

The ascent was so difficult and tiresome, from the rarified state of the air, that but few upward steps could be taken at a time, and then the heart would throb with violence, and the air in the lungs seem exhausted. The head would swim, and not until one had inhaled a copious draught of air could be continue on. After climbing up for more than an hour, completely exhausted, I scated myself upon a projecting rock and gazed around in bitter disappointment—dense mist and clouds hid every thing from my view. But while sitting here the gods seemed to take compassion on me; and, in reward for my perseverance, with one blast swept the mist and clouds from before me, revealing to my longing eyes, in the far east, the snow-topped summits of Popocalapetl and Iztacihuatl.

Below me lay the fertile valley of Toluca, which, though bounded on the east by a lofty ridge, now seemed to be shut in by the merest hills. Over their tops could be seen the larfamed valley of Anahuac, and still further on to my right rose that mariner's guide, high aloft amid the clouds, the mow-topped peak of Orizaba. This scene was disclosed but for a moment, and again the envious mist enshrouded all in obscurity. Continuing the ascent, I at last stood on the highest pinns

cle of this range, and there now only remained above me on the opposite side of the lake, whose deep blue waters by calm below, the high unapproachable peeks of the western

Again the mist for an instant broke away, and I looked with dense, the mist too thick. And even later in the day, when the sun had broken out and in some measure dispelled the gloom, I could still catch to the west no glimpse of its waters I remained here gazing around for some time, and then de termined to let myself down towards the lake by the nimo perpendicular side which descends towards its ever-silent waters. Having proceeded a short distance I found the undertaking much ore difficult than I had imagined it could b At times, as my foot occasionally f-ll upon some huge rock, thunder, lesp down from crag to crag, and bound into the much exertion I reached the base, and, on looking up again, I scarcely could realize that I had descended from

Our party was now scattered over every part of the moun tain. On every snow-topped crag could be seen moving of a little lake and gazed down into its waters, and the thought arose, with feelings of awe, that these towering sum-mits, these huge masses, these piles of rocks, had all been cast up from its now calm and tranquil depths.

The day continuing cloudy, and having seen all that the mist would permit us to see, having been fifteen thousand feet above the level of the ses—above all vegetation, in the region of perpetual snow—the tierra caliente lying below us on either hand, clothed in perpetual summer, we now turned away, I know not why, with a feeling of sadness, and retraced our footsteps to our little camp. Many of those mounted on good horses returned to Toluca that night; I remained and came in the next morning, satisfied that in the Nevada de Toluca I had seen one of Nature's grandest works.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS FOR THE MEXICAN ARMY

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA OF OCTOBER 15.

Col. GEO. W. WHITE, late a captain in the Louisiana regiment serving in Mexico, left last evening in the brig Harriette, Capt. Martin, for Sisal, in command of a draft of one hundred and twenty-five men. Col. White is a gallant young officer, who will not fail to distinguish himself whenever an opportunity to do so presents itself. Before leaving Mexico, the conclusion of the war, Governor Barbachano, of Yuc tan, made a proposition to him to raise, as soon as he should be discharged, a regiment of Americans for service in the army of Yucatan, the command of which would be given him Since then, Yucatan has joined, or rejoined, the Mexican Confederation, and the President of Mexico has ratified the proposition, and accepted the services of Col. White's regimen for duty in the Mexican Republic. This is the second draft of the new regiment—a hundred men of it being already in Mexico. The following officers of the regiment also went down la evening with Col. White: Captain Robert J. Kelly, Captain Linton, Lieutenants Beresford, Campbell, H. S. Boyle, Bassint, Puhl, Strauss, and Tiedger. On their arrival

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND TO TEXAS.

Since the opening of the spring the tide of emigration has are receiving their living cargoes, chiefly for the United State and Canada. Many shopkeepers, small traders and mechanics, are amongst this multitude of voluntary exiles, flying from country where the struggle for existence is hourly becomis more difficult and arduous.

But a class of emigrants of a totally different kind are no preparing to leave the country, in order to make a settlement in Texas. A little colony—consisting of some persons in the rank of gentry; one gentleman who had been the representative for a southeastern county, three justices of the peace, and sundry farmers of the larger class, with persons who had beer sundry farmers of the larger class, with persons who had been in mercantile pursuits or connected with banking establishments—is about to be established in Texas, whose lands have already been purchased. This party of emigrants, consisting of a large number of families, are to leave this country early in the next month, and will take their departure from Liverpool for New Orleans, as the best mode of reaching their destination in Texas. Amongst the Texan colonists will be a clergyman of the established church, who has parted with his living, and sold off whatever property he powersed in this living, and sold off whatever property he possessed in this country, and who is to become the paster of the members of the Church of England in the new settlement. This new feature in Irish emigration is well deserving of attention, as an indication of a "break-up" amongst the gentry and the middle class, as well as the rural population. — Morning Chron

THE ICE MANUFACTURE-The announcement of the dicovery of a successful process for manufacturing ice is by many persons regarded as a joke; but it is sober earnest. The ex periments which led to the grand result have been continued many months in this city; all the machinery has been mad here; and, lastly, the ice itself has been produced in quanti ties which show that the thing is neither a humbug nor chimera. Jack Frost's "occupation's gone," most

THINGS IN CHINA

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

CANTON, DECEMBER, 1847. One of the peculiarities in the aspect of the streets here and generally the one that strikes a foreigner most forcibly, is the absence of women in the immense throngs that fill them. Women of the lower class, and especially boat-women, are occasionally met with; but females of a respectable rank ar not only not allowed to go into the streets, but are kept in a state of extreme seclusion. So much is this the case that foreigners have been able to get very little insight into their domestic economy. Their fictitious writings, I believe, are not so pleasant, that my ill humor melted away like vapor beneath very communicative upon the subject.

Should some writer, with all the minuteness and power of a Miss Mitford, think highly enough of the sex to come forward as their champion, we should, no doubt, be favored with details of domestic trial that would harrow our sensibilities Should some writer, with all the minuteness and power of and create among our women's rights advocates an unprecedented uproar. We know that they hold a subordinate and degraded position in the scale of humanity, and that the most prominent feature in their character is obedience to their husbands, by whom they are subjected to the most brutal and senseless treatment. Their inferiority is not only inherent, and maintained by the arbitrary rules of society, but is acknowledged by the municipal laws. However, I imagine their lot is no worse in China than in the majority of unenlightened nations. In proportion as nations become polished does the situation of woman become ameliorated and exalted, until in Christian and enlightened nations we find her raised to her true level. We need not be afraid of her rising above her proper position, for it is not in man's nature to allow her tether to an injurious extent.

To give you an idea of the estimation in which females are held, if you ask a Chinaman how many children he has, he will, in answer, tell you only the number of his boys, whom he terms bull chilo; and, before you can ascertain the exact number of his children, you are obliged to ask him how many girls he has. These, with a like felicity of expression, he

esignates as cow chilo.

Outside the gate, in old China street, are to be seen a num ber of small-footed women, some of whom are decrepit, and all apparently very poor. There they are every fine day, seated in little groups in the shade, and occupied in mending old flothes. This may possibly be their business. I have been struck with the uniform cheerfulness of some of the old and infirm, who, as they sat chatting to each other, seemed possessed with all the gayety and animation of twenty. I saw them one day twirling the card of a fortune teller, and they chirped and cackled over their amusement till they became quite boisterous. Some of them, however, were very dismal nd melancholy looking objects.

The shops here, with the exception of a few painters', ar all upon the ground floor. They are of an oblong shape, and many of them are large and handsome. The floors are paved with large square slabs of brick, which in hot weather give the shop a very cool and pleasant appearance. On one side are chairs, ranged with much order, and on the opposite side are glass cases containing goods, while at the lower end and opposite the entrance is a small counter, behind which is also a glass case, containing musices, or samples. Placed against his counter, on the outside, is a small slide or table, on which articles are put for the inspection of customers. For their ac-commodation there is a seat on each side. All the furniture s made of a dark fine grained wood, and every thing displays the most perfect order and neatness. They are lighted from above, by a large window in the roof. On the doors and on beams overhead are posted colored and gilt papers inscribed with sentences from Confucius and other moral writers. These are also painted or embroidered upon strips of paper or silk, and hung round the walls. Like the majority of mankind, they are continually holding up the best examples to kindle emulation in the breasts of their fellow-creatures, while they show no disposition to exemplify in their own lives the wise reflections of their great moralist. Though they recognise the importance of good as an abstract principle, they see no ne-cessity for applying it individually, and each thinks himself xculpated from practice by being so theoretically good. Inconsistent as it may seem, these people have a veneratio

for virtue and goodness amounting almost to idelatry, and they attribute to these moral sentences the power to avert dange

The shop doors are generally closed whenever the proprie tors have a foreign customer, to prevent the crowd which always gathers from becoming troublesome. Notwithstanding we perambulate the streets till one would think that the Chinese had become as tired of us as we are of them, one seldom stops for an instant without attracting a crowd, who commer upon one's peculiarities, and scrutinize one with as much in terest as a naturalist would a giraffe or any other remarkable

A large crowd is no joke; for in it one cannot avoid contact with the innumerable pediars and their wares. Though the individuals may be civil and good-humored, they are always noisy and never nice, and it is far from agreeable to have a lacquered pig merchant run against you, and leave on your clothes unpleasant tokens of his profession. Among such a miscellancous crowd are generally a number who are above business, gentlemen of leisure, who stroll about engaging themselves in the charitable work of relieving their fellow-creatures, and searching in a deep and philosophical manner into the habits and resources of human nature around them. Some of my friends have suffered considerably from the zeal of this class, and they are so adroit that I never knew of one of them

tensively upon the foreign residents at Macao, strange stories are told. Pistols and other arms have been taken from under pillows, and sheets removed from beds, in which people were sleeping. This latter exploit is quite common in India. It is done by tickling a person so skilfully as to disturb without awakening him. As he rolls over, the sheet is folded up awagening him. As he rolls over, the sneet is tolded up closely after him until he is in the required position, when the tickling is renewed from the opposite side, and he rolls back, leaving the sheet free. I have heard of a person who had a large camphor trunk carried off from under his bed without his being awakened. Though he had heard of similar tricks, he could scarcely believe this, and it was only when he found the trunk not on the premises that he became unwillingly convinced of his loss. They sometimes climb up to the windows on the outside, and, inserting between the blinds a bamboo joint with a hook attached, fish up such articles as may be lying near. They generally proceed upon these nocturnal adventures with their bodies naked and well greased; besides which, their hair is done up in a knot, and filled with broken glass, so as to render the chances of capture as few as possi-ble. There have been but few cases of burglary in Macao for two or three years, the present inhabitants living more regularly and carefully than was formerly the case, and there is consequently, less inducement for the Chinese to thieve in this particular way. They occasionally resort to the highway, in the hope of picking up something profitable. Not many years ago, several gentlemen "fell among thieves," just out of Macao, and one ponderous individual had the misfortune not to be able to run away with his companions, and was ac cordingly left to the mercy of the robbers, who proceeded very quietly to dispossess him of his valuables. This operation, however, far from exciting his choler, was facilitated by a corresponding mildness of deportment on his part, and was submitted to with a resignation characterized by Eastern indolence, and which could have sprung from nothing short of a belief in destiny. The probability is that his companion were also fatalists. I mention this case as the most aggra-vated one I know of. That place (Macao) did once offer strong temptations to any one who had a thieving propensity. streets are very narrow, and, until lately, were never lighted save by the moon, so that lanterns were universall used; indeed, it was not considered prudent to go to any un-frequented place without them. Of a dark night, it used cer-tainly to be the darkest place I ever groped about in, and contained a sufficient number of obscure and out of the way cor-ners to satisfy the most fastidious thief. In such places, one wishes the lantern coolie to go forward to bear the brunt of the attack; something upon the principle of Lord Mauleverer, in "Paul Clifford," who desired Paul and his companions to shut the carriage door, and if they must shoot somebody, to shoot his coachman on the box, for he was paid for it. The coolies, however, neither recognise nor understand this princi-ple, but are noted for the affectionate care with which they look out for themselves.

In compliance with the request of the Governor, many peo-ple have hung lanterns in front of their houses, though the practice is far from being universal, and many streets are still arched passage that communicates with the country beyond, to which foreigners are now allowed access without molesta-

shrouded in Egyptian darkness.
I chanced to be in Macao last Chinese New Year. The fourth of July can give you no idea of the prodigious racket that was made the previous night. The report of some of the fireworks might, without much stretch of the imagination, have been taken for the discharge of guns. Sleep was out of the question, and as armsful after armsful of fresh material were brought forth and exploded, the continued noise became distracting. I got up the next morning in no enviable humor and sat down to a very poor breakfast, which, as you may imagine, did not make me feel better. On questioning a servant as to the cause of the delinquency, he replied, with an expression on his lantern-jawed visage, in which assumed reexpression on his lantern-jawed visage, in which assumed regret was ineffectually struggling against the encroachment of a broad grin—" just now have got that new year;" and without waiting for further interrogatories, he departed. Even my boy was infected, and allowed the general extravagance to interfere with the faithful discharge of his duty. He had already amazed me by appearing at my bedside in the morning, arrayed in bronze silk tights and white stockings, which terminated in a pair of fancy shoes, with soles of the greatest permissible altitude. After breakfast he disappeared, and almost immediately returned with my boots. I noticed that most immediately returned with my boots. I noticed that they were in a most disreputable state—that they were not only not blacked, but bore upon them the unobliterated mud

of the previous day. My wrath rose steadily during the act of inspection. "Boy! three or four day my see you no have cast upon the water which he has allowed to overflow it; of inspection. "Boy! three or four day my see you day my clean that boot proper; now, all o same, only to-day my count a number one bad. Why you no clean more better?" count a number one bad. "have catch-ee new thinning and transplanting the young plants, or finally, with his sickle, reaping the ripened grain; while at all seasons he may be seen devoting an assiduity and care to its cultivation, deserving of the richest return.

Nothing is more beautiful to me than a large field of young-rice plants. They are the property of the richest return. If you'll believe me, he merely said, "have catch-ee new year ali-o;" and was gone with such celerity that I had not time to recover from my astonishment, or to think what I should say to him. "Here's subordination with a vengeace!

of the season as it were—number one handsome, and the legs that are in them seem to partake of the same mutable nature.

They strongly remind one of a couple of pipe-stems. Every time their proprietor scrapes and salaams to his youthful con-

an uneasy and anxious expression, expecting every instant to see them break from under him; but no, they are still flying

about, a pair of never-leave-off scraping and everlasting legs, and you wouldn't see them break if, like the Englishman who

determined to see Van Amburg killed by one of his lions, you were to follow them about for years. There are three men

and have just met, for they are bowing to each other, carry-ing their heads half way to the ground, with their hands and

arms extended before them. Three times have they bowed; they have stopped just for a moment to chin chin and pass the

compliments of the season, and now they are gone.

This is the Praya Grande, a fine promenade which extends along the front or seaside of the city. A mixed crowd of

Chinese, Lascars, Parsees, sailors, and soldiers seem to b

ounging about without any particular object in view, to say

scope. As for the beggars, they literally swarm to-day. It

a joyous season for Chinamen; so no doubt think those three

or four ragged urchins who are playing in a sand heap. Each one has his hands full of crackers. One little imp, who has

on over his rags a short blue frock, is quite pale with fear from thinking be has burnt a hole in it. He cannot find it, and

seems finally assured that it was a false alarm; so he dives in-

o the sand heap again, though with somewhat more caution

than before, and his diminutive tail whirls in the air and vi-

Beyond this, on the green at the end of the Praya, is a

group of half a dozen Chinamen playing shuttlecock. They stand in a circle, and, as the shuttlecock descends, they strike

t with their feet, which they throw up sideways, and drive it

from one to the other with great dexterity. This is a univer-sal game with the Chinese, and one of which they are very

fond. The shuttlecocks are of a very simple construction,

being merely two or three circular pieces of shark's skin, with

Other groups were engaged in playing a game with cash.

which they dropped edge down upon an inclined stone or bit of tile, and let it roll away. The piece which rolled the great-

est distance, as near as I could make out, won the others. It

did not seem much of a game; but the money circulated free-

ly, and, where that is the object, ingenuity in the game is of

The campo, just beyond the gate, is filled with people com-

There are few prettier sights to be seen of a pleasant morn-

ing, when the bright sun is gleaming and diamonding the pure dew on the grass, when the air is filled with spring-like mur-

there are few prettier things to be seen than a cluster of these

little ones, arrayed in their bright and beautifully picturesque

garments, tripping over the campo, as graceful and shy as fawns, their silver anklets glistening and sparkling in the surt to the music of their fairy footed tramp. The heart goes back to its home, and dreams of dark running brooks, where the

shallow waters dash over the bright pebbles and sparkle in the

stray sunbeams that pierce the masses of overhanging foliage. As they pass we bless the bright faces and sylph-like forms,

and carry them on in our memory as pure types of the beauty and simplicity of nature, as are the blue skies, the glorious

The scenery on the right beyond the Saint Lazarus gate is

first of which is very abrupt, and surmounted by a romantic looking fort, which is perched aloft like a beacon, shuts out

the sea view; and, after a short, almost perpendicular descent,

slopes gradually down to the campo road. The whole of this

lope is covered at short intervals with graves, some built in

the horse-shoe form, others, and the majority of them, being

Some time ago the Portuguese commenced a road through.

this burial place, but the Chinese interfered, and would not permit the graves of their aucestors to be thus desecrated by

e foreigners, and a stop was accordingly put to their sacri-

The campo, on the left of the road, and separated from it

by a low straggling hedge, interspersed with occasional clumps of bamboo, is low. It is principally inid out in rice fields and

market is mostly supplied. Occasionally a fine vista opens, and we catch views of level tracts of rice lands, terminated by

the inner harbor with the blue mountains in the distance, or

by a nearer background of thicket-covered hills, from which

eep out the white houses of villages embowered in shade.

A short distance beyond, we enter a small piece of the road, (called by foreigners Love lane,) completely shaded by lofty

nd impenetrable hedges of bamboo trees, which full grace-

fully over and meet overhead, so as almost to exclude the rays

ungle of considerable extent. This wood extends from this

trees of the Banian species. They have attained an immense size, and are by far the largest I have met with in China.

The dark green leaves grow very thickly, and cast a great depth of shade. A mournful and funereal gloom reigns be-

neath them, and a dimness and silence that weigh upon the

sense, making us tread with involuntary softness, feeling as if we were indeed intruding in the very cloisters and secret

saunts of the Dryades. After skirting this jungle, the road makes an abrupt turn to the left, and, following it a short istance, we come to where it suddenly descends to the beach

of Fisherman's Bay. From this point we have a delightful view, though by no means equal to many that Macao affords.

The peninsula of Macao here contracts and becomes a nar-row neck of land, barely a bow-shot distance in width. It is

perhaps half a mile long, and is terminated by a high barrier

vall, which entirely separates it from the main land, or rather

tion. I have seen the soldiers exercising there with their bows. They shot the arrows a considerable distance; but,

though it is a favorite weapon, they did not seem to display

much dexterity in handling it.

The only symbol of authority to be seen there is a little

ragamuthin of a white horse, with a sheep's head and a red nose—peculiarities of his race in China. A horse is the uni-versal appendage of a mandarin's suite, and it is only in such

situations that we ever see them among the Chinese about

Studions that we ever see them among the Chinese about Canton and Macao. They are rough, shaggy, clumsy brutes, and in general appearance resemble the Canadian ponies, though much inferior to them.

The neck beyond the barrier gradually widens, and, fol-

lowing the outer shore, we pass over a long level tract of land, which extends about a mile to the foot of some high and pre-

path to the village of Mongha, and contains some magnificent

the sun. Emerging from this, the path skirts a wood or

marked only by a headstone, on which are carved Chinese

characters, probably the name of the deceased, and some sim-ple record of death.

ng into town, all well and many handsomely dressed. The

which contrasts beautifully with its smooth dark folds.

nurs, and the soft wind wafts gladness to the

og of the Portuguese, with their troops of children, who look like their parents seen through the wrong end of a tele-

sed in blue petticoat frocks. They appear to be merchants,

e stand on our tiptoes, and look at them with

temporaries, v

brates like a pendulum.

o consequence.

rice plants. They grow so rapidly that each blade is slike; there is no difference in color, no time for decay and there is nothing in all the greens of nature so healths so pure, so vivid and beautiful as the green of the plant. Soon we come unexpectedly upon a picture-sue little hut, surrounded Have catch-ee crazy all o," remarked I to myself in a confidential tone, and, pulling on the dirty subjects of complaint, I seized my hat and sallied forth for a walk. Very much vivid and beautiful as the green of the in plant. Soon we come unexpectedly upon a picture-are little hut, surrounded by clumps of a species of profile part. It has a thatched roof, and, extending into the front is a mat awning; beneath which is a small stand, garnished with joints of sugar-cane, oranges, plantains, and other fruit. The proprietor sits on a fittle bench puffing at a paper cigar, and, as you pass, chin chins you with a good humored smile. Here the road diverges. Crossing a well-built narrow stone bridge that spans a brook, you get to solid land. Beyond this the country is a mere repetition of that already de-cribed; now a stretch of dry firm ground; now rice-fields, with dikes growing parrower against my will, I soon found myself in a good humor. Every one looked so joyous and happy, people greeted one another so cordially, the air was so charming, and the sunlight the morning sun. The shops were closed, but the streets were filled with well-dressed people, the greater proportion of mere repetution of that aiready described; now a stretch of dry firm ground; now rice-fields, with dikes growing narrower as you go from Macao; then hills and moorlands. The same-ness of the ride is occasionally broken by the appearance of most dangerous part of the performance—and they all took part in the amusement, so miraculously, that it gave rise to the idea that they all might possibly have been born with a fire-cracker in one hand and a bit of Joss-stick in the other. romantic little huts by the way side; clumps of trees, though these are very few, delightful views, and incidental assaults on the part of some exclusionist of a buffalo. These animals Every possible variety of color was to be seen in breeches, but frocks did not appear to admit of much diversity. White for stockings seemed to be, by common consent, the establishanswer the purpose of oxen, and are the only species of draught cattle the Chinese have. Indeed they are more suited to the Over all is worn a frock of cotton or silk, according to the work required of them than any other animal could be, as they are worked on the rice grounds, where they flounder in mud and water of a depth sufficient to make other cattle useless. ability of the wearer, which reaches below the knee. Those for common wear are a sos of jacket, and reach but little beow the waist. They have, in addition, a little skull cap cock-Though they are large, wild-looking, and extremely powerful, they seem very quiet and docite with their owners; but the instant a foreigner makes his appearance they become ed on the apex of their poils, and from which their long tail of braided hair hangs down behind. This completes their ful, they seem very quiet and docue with their ewhers; but the instant a foreigner makes his appearance they become quite uncontrollable, and display a furious desire to attack the intruder. Sometimes a determined charge will intimidate them and cause them to take to their heels with great consterdress, and, though it is brilliant in colors, it cannot be called There goes a pair of pea-green silk breeches flying round yonder corner. Never, said I to myself, as they twinkled before my eyes for an instant and disappeared, did I see such a lively green. And there is a pair of changeable silks, the first nation; but one occasionally meets with an ugly specimen.

It was only a short time since that one of these unfriendly characters came down with considerable celerity from the top of a hill to greet me. This not exactly suiting my ideas of propriety I charged him vigorously and at full gallop; but as he did not seem much alarmed at this show of valor on mypart, and kept steadily on, making tremendous plunges, and acting very much as if he intended having it all his own way, somehow or other I got into a trot, but, as you may suppose, not a very rapid one. Then followed in quick su walk, a stand, a wheel, and finally a precipitate flight, and by no means too hasty a one; for, for about thirty yards, the race was extremely interesting, and I assure you it was a decided relief to me when I found that he no longer beset my rear with his formidable horns. He, however, was the most determined buffalo I ever saw. He seemed never to be at work with his fellow brutes, but led an easy life, roaming about on the his. tops and green slopes; and, whenever he caught sight of me, he immediately thrust down his head, waved his tail with loud bellows of defiance, and tore half way down the descent, as if to challenge me to combat. I never courted his society. Though they show a great dislike to foreigners, it is probably Though they show a great distinct to foreigners, it is product, the unaccustomed sight of the horses which makes them so violent. Almost all descriptions of game show the same antipathy to foreigners. I have known sportsmen to lie in wait to get or hours, and practice all sorts of manœuvres, in order to get a shot at ducks, and, notwithstanding all their trouble, it was found impossible to get within gun shot, though Chinamen were seen very close to them. I have seen a flock of wild gerse, after allowing, without any show of fear, two China boats to pass very near them, take wing before another China boat, containing foreigners, could be brought within gun shot, and this, too, when the foreigners were lying in the bottom of the boat and concealed by mats, and the boat was propelled by Chinamen. Spottsmen now go upon their excurs Chinese dresses, and I am told meet with success.

The mountains are very barren, though from the slopes a thin crop of coarse grass is gathered. Excepting the sides of low hills, it is only the interval and meadow land that is here cultivated. The aspect of the villages is very pretty. generally in some sheltered place, and are almost always skirted by a tangled wood or thicket. I occasionally ride through some of them, and, though complaints are frequently heard of insults to foreigners, I have never met with any but the most respectful treatment. Though there are vagabo elsewhere, who no doubt would injure and insult any one, whenever they could do it with impunity, I think in too many cases the foreigners are the aggressors. Frequently, by the road side, are seen little Joss altars, looking like broad low armchairs, with their bits of colored paper, and perchance the remnant of a Joss candle stuck into the cravises of the brick

I passed the mat but where the road diverges, and, instead girls have their hair dressed with great neatness and taste, and it is frequently adorned with a white wax-like fragrant flower, interspersed with trees and winding paths. The hedges were filled with a pretty star-shaped flower, of a wax-like beauty and rich perfume. This is my favorite ride of a morning. The sun was not risen, and I rode through the quiet and cool paths in a most satisfactory manner, regaling my eyes and nostrils with the beauty of nature. Ever and anon down nostrils with the beauty of nature. Ever and anon down came a shower of cool silvery dew as I brushed the green branches that hung over the path. The birds were pouring forth their matins, and as I emerged from the wood and ascended a hill which overlooks the bay the sun was just peeping above the horizon. Wherever the restless roving heart of man may lead him, be it to the uttermost ends of the earth, among foreign people where there is no sympathy or love for the stranger, there is in the face of nature, however varied, an expression that never changes, that is the same in every clime-a similarity that carries the mind back to "home with all its endearing associations. The trees waving in the early sunlight, the water dashing over the rocks, the air that are all gentle fingers playing upon the keys of memory, the refrain of the song the heart learned in its youth and bore away to a distant land. Thank God for the gifts which he

IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE DECISION.

The Philadelphia North American of Tuesday

has identified with himself-the shapes of beauty that rise up

on every side in the holiness of repose, and appeal to our best

The case of Lewis Pierrie, alleged to be the slave of Robert The case of Lewis Fierrie, alleged to be the slave of Robert Tilghman, of New Orleans, came up again before Judge King, of the Court of Common Pleas, on a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday morning. After the case had been fully argued by Mr. O'Niel for the master, and Messrs. George and Thomas-Earle for the alleged slave, who claimed, under the laws of Pennsylvania, to be relieved from the restraint imposed upon his liberty by the claim of his former master, Judge King de-

livered his opinion, which was as follows:

The Constitutional question raised in this case is free from real difficulty. The State of Pennsylvania, like any other independent sovereignty, has the clear right to declare that a slave brought within her territory becomes ipso facto a free-man. This was and is a principle of the common law, (Somerset's case, State Trial, vol. 20,) and is in terms asserted by

Pennsylvania retains all the rights of any other sovereignty Pennsylvania retains sit the rights of any other societies, which she has not ceded or renounced in entering into the national compact which binds this Confederacy together. If she has stipulated any thing in that compact which limits her otherwise plenary power in regard to the passage of such a law as the act of 1847, then of course the act of Assembly

must yield to the paramount authority of the constitution of the United States.

This restraint on the plenary authority of the State, if it exists at all, is to be found in the third section of the fourth article of that instrument which declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or

lebor may be due." It seems to me difficult to argue that this section, which is a mere stipulation to surrender fugitives from labor, escaping from their owners in one State into another, has any relevancy wall, which entirely separates it from the main land, or rather the island of Heangshan. Along the ridge of this neck is a comparatively good road, which is almost the only decent place in Macco for equestrian exercise. On the right it is washed by the waves which come rolling in from the outer roads, while on the left are the waters of the inner harbor. A great part of the barrier wall is composed of oyster shells firmly cemented together. This wall was built shortly after the settlement of Macao—about two hundred and sixty or seventy years ago—but I imagine there is not much left of the original wall. There is a Chinese guard stationed in a building runs an arched passage that communicates with the country beyond, arched passage that communicates with the country beyond, shelter and protection in another? This was the case intended to be provided for by the 3d section of the 4th article of the constitution of the United States. And, undoubtedly, Pennsylvania is bound to the faithful execution of this as of all other obligations imposed on herself in becoming a party to the National Union.

But when Pennsylvania stipulated with her sister States to constitution of the Uni

deliver up fugitives from labor, fleeing from other States and seeking shelter in her territories, she certainly never meant to seeking shelter in her territories, she certainly never meant to deprive herself of the right pertaining to every independent sovereignty, to forbid the voluntary introduction of slaves into her territory by their owners, under the penalty of their being immediately declared free. Such a renunciation of her natural and inherent authority as an independent State can neither be inferred from the latter nor spirit of the only article of the natural control of the subject.

tional constitution having any relation to the subject.

The case on principle seems clear. The petitioner has been brought by his master into this State, where he has served him which extends about a mile to the foot of some high and precipitous mountains, where it suddenly ceases. This also is tolerably good ground for horsemen.

Following the inner shore, you soon find yourself on an embankment or dike, about twelve feet wide, which is used as a road, and which winds about through the rice ground, while innumerable smaller embankments intersect them in every direction, serving as boundaries, and facilitating irrigation. Here, at different seasons, may be seen the Chinese husbandman, with his buffaloes and plough, turning up the rich husbandman, with his buffaloes and plough, turning up the rich husbandman, with his buffaloes and plough, turning up the rich husbandman, with his buffaloes and plough, turning up the rich husbandman, with his buffaloes and plough, turning up the rich husbandman, with his buffaloes and plough, turning up the rich husbandman, with his buffaloes and plough, turning up the rich husbandman h